



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1859.

The important news now received every week from Europe, absorbs public attention on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other side; and our people take as much interest in the progress of events as those who live in the countries more immediately contiguous to the scene of war. It is with us, however, the interest of spectators in a thrilling drama--happily and fortunately not as those likely to be concerned on the theatre of action. We are far removed from the strife, and long may we be spared from participation in, or connection with, such national convulsions, bringing, generally, disaster and misery upon all parties involved.

An old friend and subscriber, in Loudoun county, says: "A considerable discount must be made on the prospect of the Wheat crop some weeks since; but still there is the promise of a fair crop, except in the corn ground. The corn looks pretty well, but it is yet rather early even for an editor to prophesy a great crop, as some of the crops have been doing."

In Baltimore, on Wednesday, a small lot of new white wheat, the first received in that market this season, was put by Messrs. McCorky, Parr & Co., to Samuel Duer, esq., at \$3 per bushel. The wheat in question was grown by Charles H. Broughton, esq., in Essex County, Va., and it was of very superior quality.

The New York Evening Post brings to notice the fact that the two days' battle of Magenta swept from existence and placed hors de combat more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered on the 1st of last January 12,943 men of all ranks, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the losses on both sides must have been between twenty-five and thirty thousand.

Hon James Jones, of Tennessee, has come out in favor of Senator Douglas as next President.

Both the French and Sardinian governments, it is stated, have declared cool contraband of war.

Letter from Hon. Caleb Cushing.
Boston, 18th June, 1859. Sir: In response to your inquiry as to what legal condition you, born in Turkey, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, will have in Turkey, during a proposed sojourn there, I state:

The laws of the United States do not admit the indefeasibility of natural allegiance. The assertion of the right of self-expatriation is one of the principles of the fundamental public laws of the American Union. We hold that the power to change domicile is of universal natural right, subject only to such conditions as may be requisite to reconcile the general with individual interests.

These conditions are the exercise of good faith in the time and circumstances and in the purpose of the change of domicile, the actual consummation of the purpose, and the discharge of all subsisting obligations in or to the country left. Such, according to my understanding of the matter, always has been, and still continues to be the doctrine maintained by the American Government.

It being material to you on this point, I have presented your case to the notice of the Secretary of State; and I have his answer to the effect that, in the case of a person emigrating to the United States, and becoming naturalized here, with no present liabilities to his native country, military or other, existing against him at the time of his emigration--in such case the law of nations or the opinion of the American Government gives no right to any foreign country to interfere with him, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act of war in itself and unfriendly to the United States.

And, therefore, subject to the reservations above stated, you will be entitled in Turkey to be regarded as a citizen of the United States. I am, respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Mr. ALEXANDER SIDDI.
[The subject is one, undoubtedly, which admits of fair and free discussion, and, on which, intelligent men may well differ, with much to be said on both sides. But, it seems to us, upon the whole, that the views set forth above, and which are supported, generally, by precedent and official authority, are those which will be, for the most part, acquiesced in, and regarded as safest and best for this country to follow, especially in the present condition of affairs and under the existing laws of European nations.]

"The only National Party."
In his speech at the Warehouse on Saturday last, Mr. Smith referred to the present aspect and tendency of political affairs, and dwelt upon that favorite idea of Southern Democratic politicians--the necessity of a thorough fusion of all parties South, to enable the Democracy to triumph and preserve the rights of the South. We have said so much upon the subject, and so often attempted to rebut the dogma that it is within the power of the South to maintain the Union, by a consolidation of all parties, that we hesitate about referring to it again. But, as it forms the chief staple in which the Southern Democracy trade, we can only show the fallacy of their argument by presenting the real facts in the case, and by indicating their inability even to keep their party together much less preserve the Union. We believe that as a national organization the Democracy is hopelessly overthrown, and that an irreconcilable feud now exists between its members, North and South, which, even the "cohesive power of the public plunder" will fail to heal. It is useless for Gov. Smith or anybody else to be talking about "the only national party." We sincerely believe that it is the chief impediment to a restoration of good feeling between the two sections, and believing this, we earnestly desire to see it annihilated utterly.

We want a national, conservative, Union party, with a statesman like Bell, on its candidate, and content to leave the slavery question where the Constitution and the laws have placed it.--Lynchburg Vir.

News of the Day.

Reliable private advices from Vera Cruz represent Mexico to be in the most awful state of anarchy and financial distress. The Central Government had started an expedition under Cobas to Tehuantepec; but it was supposed that want of means would frustrate the design. It was also rumored that Cobas had been killed at Chirila, in the State of Puebla. Mr. McLane, our Minister, had just returned from a visit to San Andres Truxilla, and San Teocompa. He was busily engaged in arranging a treaty, but he had not, up to the latest date, succeeded.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:--Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the eminent Philadelphia artists, are engaged in painting each other's portrait. Mr. Joseph Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of this city, originated this enterprise, and has commissioned each of the venerable artists to do this service for the other. Mr. Peale has recently entered upon his 82d year, and this month Mr. Sully will be 76.

On Sunday last the following distinguished gentlemen dined together in the ladies' ordinary, at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati: Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. Thos. Ewing, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Ky.; Hon. A. D. Banks, of Va.; Hon. Thos. Corwin and Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

A few days ago there was an election in Douglas county, Illinois, for the county seat, and the towns of Arcola and Tuscola were rivals for the honor. Neither town has ever before polled 200 votes, yet Arcola polled 200 votes, and Tuscola 3,851. A jail or penitentiary would seem, by all means, to be required in each place.

Dr. Gideon Bailey, whose death occurred on board the steamship Arago, on the voyage out to Europe, is announced by the Persia, via the editor and proprietor of the National Era, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington. He commenced his editorial experience in Baltimore, as the conductor of the Methodist Protestant.

A fire occurred in Milwaukee, on the 22d, adjoining the Custom House, by which twenty places of business were destroyed. The loss is estimated at ninety thousand dollars, on which there is insurance to the extent of \$50,000. The Custom House was damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

It is stated that Mr. Knapp, author of the Life of Baron Steuben, has secured, and will soon receive from France, copies of all the De Kalb papers, amongst which are two hundred letters written by the old soldier to his wife whilst in America.

Some reforms in the system of advertising and delivery of letters being necessary, the Post Office Department will speedily adopt such as may seem practicable and efficient, and will hold its officers to a strict accountability for their own mistakes.

On Saturday night last, Wm. Glenn, marble worker, and a native of Baltimore, and Francis McLaughlin, visited a house of ill-repute, at Chambersburg, Pa., on leaving which they were assaulted by several young men. Glenn discharged several shots from a revolver at the party, and accidentally shot McLaughlin, and inflicting a possibly fatal wound.

The steamer Morning Star, which has been laid up for several weeks at Bissell's Point, four miles above St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the 21st. The loss is estimated at \$24,000, one-half of which is insured.

A handsome obelisk to Lieut. Herndon, who was lost in the Central Academy, will be placed on the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is nearly completed at Quincy, Mass.

The application of Mr. Forrest for a commission to proceed to California, for the purpose of inquiring into the habits and morals of Mrs. Forrest, with a view to an abatement of alimony, has been refused.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has granted a reprieve until the 14th of October next, to Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, now under sentence of death for killing his wife. In all probability his life will be saved.

Adam Retig, a farmer residing near Milwaukee, being insanely jealous of his wife, on Sunday last, shot and killed her, and afterwards blew his own brains out.

The Probate Court of Cincinnati has awarded to the city \$250,000 damages for the use of certain of its highways by the Street Railroad Company.

The Japanese have introduced sheep into their country, at the suggestion of a U. S. officer. They obtained one hundred at Shanghai, at five dollars per head.

The name of the Post-office of Jackson's shop, Orange County, Va., is changed to Woolfolk.

The subscriptions in Boston to the funds for the relief of the Faval sufferers, had reached \$6,000 at noon on Tuesday.

From El Paso and Arizona.
WASHINGTON, June 22--Private letters from El Paso and Arizona, to the 7th inst., state that the late attempt to revolutionize Chihuahua, by Jose Maria Zalunga, a brother of the late President of Mexico, has been entirely suppressed--Zalunga surrendering himself without a battle, and being pardoned.

Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, and Lt. Mowry, of Arizona, are the guests of Judge Hart, of El Paso. Extensive preparations were making to give Mr. Phelps a grand reception at New Mexico.

The people of Arizona adhere to the determination to take no part in the New Mexican election, on the ground heretofore stated in their memorial to Congress, having no fair representation or vote.

The United States Court is held at Mesilla this year.
Arizona will send her own delegation to Congress, and if Lieut. Mowry consents to run again, he will be elected by acclamation. Hon. M. A. Orso will be returned to Congress as the delegate from New Mexico, without serious opposition.
Horace Greeley was expected at El Paso in July.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.
The whole of the late interesting news may be summed up by saying that the previous reports of the victory of the allies at Magenta are fully confirmed, that they are in possession of Milan, have succeeded in another brilliant engagement at Marignano (or Melegnano), that the Austrians have retreated beyond the Adda, possibly in full flight towards their fortifications at Peschiera and Mantua, and that their victorious enemies are apparently in full possession of the line extending southward from Como through Pavia and Piacenza, recently occupied by the Austrian army. The New York Journal of Commerce thus recapitulates what has been done since the war opened:

"The march of events in Northern Italy during the last few weeks has been indeed swift and momentous. The Austrians crossed the Ticino and entered Sardinia on the 20th of April, a small portion of the French having five days previously landed at Genoa. On the 12th of May, Louis Napoleon disembarked at the same port; on the 21st the allies gained the battle of Montebello; on the 30th crossed the Po at Casale, and on the 2d of June, the Ticino at Turbigo; won on the 4th the decisive victory at Magenta, and on the 8th entered Milan, thus accomplishing literally fulfilling the prophecy of the Emperor when he entered Italy, that within a month he would take his dispatches from the capital of Lombardy."

Brilliant and decisive as are these results, the allies have as yet only passed the boundaries of Lombardy, and are separated from the Adriatic by innumerable dangers and obstacles, not the least of which are the massive fortifications on the Mincio and the Adda. The losses on both sides were fearful. It is, perhaps, a low estimate to say that within the last month 25,000 troops have fallen; and before the rival States settle their disputes, thousands more will join that vast army of Italy, which will never leave Italy.

The name of Marignano has become associated in Italian wars. On September 13, A. D. 1515, Marignano was the scene of a bloody battle between the Swiss and the Duke of Milan on the one side, and the French, under Francis the First, on the other, and in which more than 20,000 men were slain. The Swiss lost their bravest troops on that terrible day and were forced to retreat, and the battle got the name of "La Bataille des Grands." Another battle of giants has evidently now been fought there and another French Emperor is the victor."

MAGENTA, June 7.--Yesterday evening I succeeded in getting here, to inspect the field of the glorious battle fought on Saturday last. My pen is not adequate to describe the heartrending scene which surrounds me. Trees thrown down by the dreadful effect of artillery; heaps of dead bodies; human limbs scattered about, carriages broken, farm-houses burnt, crops trampled, vineyards devastated, houses plundered--such is the deplorable sight which has met my eye since my arrival in this town. Town, however, Magenta is no more. The small inn whence I am now writing these lines bears marks of the tremendous struggle for it was three times taken and retaken during the action. Not a piece of furniture is to be found, not even a chair to sit upon.

The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops, but by the Austrians, who, although in full retreat toward Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guard which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. One battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the same regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the order of General Zobel. Our gallant allies had three batteries with them, but only two field pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and the Adda is intersected by numberless canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district. All these fields had been, of course, inundated for agricultural purposes, so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which, by the by, is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard, thus attacked, was formed by the above-mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left.

This heroic column, which gallantly resisted the advance of Zobel's corps d'armee for five long hours, scarcely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the pounding of field guns, the crash of steel--I have been told by an actor of the bloody drama--were deafening. The Austrians advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the bayonet net is the queen of weapons--Magenta proved it. The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns. After two hours of a desperate struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave, kind-hearted Gen. Clerc fell dead from his horse. The colonel of the first Zouaves soon followed. A minute later the lieutenant-colonel and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more. The battalion--if you can designate by such a word the 300 left--was now fighting for life; it was surrounded by a division of the enemy. But there was no help visible. But "Les Zouaves sont les Zouaves," said my informant, who has the honor to belong to this famous corps. The five companies on the left, seeing the peril of their comrades, rushed with such impetuosity against the enemy's division, that the 300 men were left alone, and all the force of Croatiens and Bohemians was brought to bear against the new comers.

This last hand-to-hand fight lasted two hours. The disproportion of numbers was, however, too great--the French were exhausted with fighting--but at last came the help. About 12 o'clock the reinforcements appeared on their left--a joyful sight to our struggling regiments. The three field guns already captured by the enemy were soon reconquered at the point of the bayonet. Zobel's corps d'armee was easily routed by the Imperial legions, and obliged to retire. The action then became general, and lasted three hours longer, till the bold assault of McMahon decided the victory. The effect of this gallant General's move was that of cutting the Austrian army into two bodies. Threatened on all sides, forced in his position, menaced with being surrounded, General Gyalui gave orders to retreat. Routed as they were, they now ran pell-mell, some toward Gualo Visconti, some toward Verona, and some toward Pavia. Covering their hasty and disordered retreat by bodies of horse and by a tremendous fire of artillery, the Austrians fell back upon their entrenched lines in immense confusion. The battle of Magenta had been won.

REJOICINGS IN PARIS.--Galignani's Messenger of the 6th instant has the following account of the celebration of the victory of Magenta. The Republic and French towns--"Placards announcing the victory were posted up every where over Paris yesterday afternoon, and the whole population received the intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. At seven in the evening the guns from the Invalides thundered forth a salvo in honor of the event; and at night the public offices, theatres, and a great number of private houses, were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess Clotilde, between nine and ten, went along the boulevards and the Rue de

Rivoli in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive la Princesse Clotilde!" The horses could only proceed at the very slowest walking pace, so enormous was the crowd which surrounded the imperial carriage. The people were under the very act of the procession, and in their delight would kiss the vehicle, and in their enthusiasm would throw flowers and other principal thoroughfares were crowded to a late hour, and the city presented the appearance of a fête.

The news of the victory was immediately transmitted by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of Departments. It was everywhere received with extraordinary enthusiasm. All the despatches received, and the people were all over the city, and the flags were immediately hoisted out with flags, and that preparation were being everywhere made for illuminations."

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.--The London Times' Paris correspondent says, it is stated that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by the three belligerents, on the following principles:

1st. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.

2d. The entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.

3d. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.

4th. The extension of the kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential and the duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.

5th. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

[It is evident that these propositions are wholly conjectural, not only because of the premature date at which they are announced, but also because they essentially ignore the conditions which, at the present position of affairs, could be expected to induce the Allies to listen to overtures for peace.]

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE WAR.--The circular which Prince Gortschakoff, foreign minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several courts of Germany, strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to this Italian war, and in very explicit terms denies the right of the Germanic confederation to interfere with the war which Austria has commenced respecting one of her non-Germanic possessions. He appeals to the treaties by which the confederation is constituted, and declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria in this war, the political equilibrium resulting from these treaties will be destroyed. The circular is described as of considerable length, firm in its tone, and remarkably clear, as Russian circulars are wont to be.

AUSTRIA.--It is hardly necessary to notice the falsity of the despatches from Vienna, reproduced in the London papers. For instance, the Times' despatch of the 6th inst. states that the battle of Magenta was drawn, a battle, that the Austrians had retreated, that the French lines impeded or prevented the march on Milan, and that the Austrian army still had its headquarters at Abbiate Grasso--statements upon which that journal embroidered a leader. Now it so happens that the day this despatch and editorial were written, the Emperor and King entered Milan, that the Austrians were in full retreat upon Lodi, and that even as far away as Berlin, the retreat had commenced, for we have just learned from that place that, after spiking the canons and throwing the ammunition into the Ticino, they had precipitately evacuated in the direction of the Adda.

At Vienna the truth is not yet known in regard to Magenta. There, it is declared, a drawn battle, and Milan, although it is admitted to have been disturbed, is now claimed as tranquil. This was the state of affairs in Vienna, but the despatches of the day after the battle and with lines of telegraph leading from the seat of war directly to the capital.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is at Verona, organizing the reinforcements that are daily arriving, and no doubt will be able to oppose to the allies, by the time they arrive in front of the Mincio, a formidable army. But they must yield, for their cause is just.

Gen. Hess, the favored general of the Austrian army, was with General Gyalui during the battle of Magenta, and aided with his counsels. His commencement was an unfortunate one. Gen. Grunne is with the Emperor at Verona. We will be curious to see the Austrian official bulletins of the battle of Magenta. It is pitiable to see a great nation, whose courage on the field of battle no one ever called in question, deem it necessary in rendering an account of its defeat, to resort to falsehood and subterfuge. By frankness and magnanimity a certain glory may be thrown around a reverse.

GARIBALDI.--The mission of Garibaldi to the North seems more one of diplomacy than of fighting, although he has done more of the latter than either of the other divisions of the army. He was sent to revolutionize the people of the Northern districts, and to induce them to take up arms in favor of the King of Sardinia. This Garibaldi has effected thoroughly; the whole Valtellina district was in arms before the battle of Magenta was fought; now the whole country North and West of Milan to the Adda, has declared for Victor Emanuel and at last counts Garibaldi as pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. It is thought that this brave general will be kept in the North, and will be sent forward with an increased force toward Bergamo and Brescia, with the view of cutting off the important connection which the Austrians still hold with the Tyrol.

PROCLAMATION.--The following is a summary of the proclamation addressed by the King of Sardinia to the Lombards:

"Victories have brought us to Milan, and your good wishes make my Government the stronger. Our independence being secured, a regime both liberal and durable will be established. Every one has made great sacrifices to support our army and our volunteers. Italians have given proof of their worth, and have gained the victory. The Emperor, so generously ally, the heir to the throne, and the genius of his heroic army to liberate Italy--Second on the battle field his magnanimous intentions, and show yourselves worthy of the destinies of new Italy after a century of suffering."

MILAN, June 9, 1859.
FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.--The Monitor has at length published a detailed account of the passage of the Ticino and battle of Magenta. According to its statements, 125,000 Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor, on Saturday morning, and the Grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was compelled to encounter this disproportionate force. Great energy was displayed; but, as the bulletin is pleased to say, the loss of the Zouaves was only two hundred men, and that of the Grenadiers amounted to the same number. Marshal McMahon is said to have sustained a severe conflict, and to have lost 1500 men, but to have made five thousand prisoners.

and to have put ten thousand Austrians hors de combat. The bulletin concludes by saying that within five days after leaving Alessandria the French army has been engaged in three actions, has won the battle of Magenta, and has freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who since the action of Montebello have lost 25,000 men killed, 10,000 wounded, and 17 guns. No account of the French loss appears to be given, except the statement that Marshal McMahon lost 1,500 men, and that the Zouaves and Grenadiers each lost 200 men; but no one, in or out of France will believe that the French only lost 1,900 men. The French army lost 6,000 men; but it is believed in Paris, according to the Independent Belge, that the French had lost 3,000 killed and 9,000 wounded, and that 4,000 men were missing, or prisoners. The fact that the Austrians made some prisoners is beginning to be admitted in the French unofficial accounts; for a letter published by the Ministerial Constitutionnel says that the number of French prisoners taken by the Austrians did not exceed two hundred, and attempts to account for their capture by the singular statement that the head of a French column which was pursuing the Austrians became entangled in the mass of its fugitive files, and was carried away with them. It is now certain that the Austrians lost only three or four guns; for the official statement is, that since the French army left Alessandria, the Austrians have lost 17 guns. As it has been previously stated that ten guns were taken by the Allies in the engagements at Palestro, and one field gun was taken by the French at Turbigo on Friday, 3d instant, and as two or three guns appear to have been abandoned by the Austrians at other points, it becomes evident that the guns taken in the battle of Magenta were only four, as the original imperial telegram stated, and there is no truth in the assertion once made in the French journals that the Austrians lost 36 guns at Magenta.

THE ALLIES IN MILAN.--An army correspondent says: After the battle of Magenta had been won Victor Emanuel slept on the field, and next morning received the deputations of the Town Council of Milan, which came to offer his Majesty the crown of Lombardy. As soon as the news of the great victory had reached Milan the Austrians fled. The people, who had barricaded the streets during the night, began to meet on the Piazza del Broletto, asking for the act of 1848 to be proclaimed. You have not forgotten that in virtue of that act, called *l'insurrezione*, Lombardy was united to Piedmont. It was a proclamation, that in spite of the Mazzinians, the whole of the Lombard people, now free, had made.

A deputation was sent to the town councilors, but, when introduced in the great hall of the Broletto, those gentlemen were told that the Mayor of Milan, a Count Sebregondi, had run away. Signori de Herria, de Levo, Margarita, Ubaldo Boretto, and Rogier, all *accessori municipali*, went to the balcony and after proclaiming Victor Emanuel King, started, together with Marquis Guerrieri, Count Giulini and Signor Correnti, for the headquarters of the King. When the deputation arrived at the royal tent, His Majesty was standing up, the Emperor on his right. The presence of Napoleon III, on such a solemn occasion, sufficiently proved that he really means what he said in his generous despatch: "France desires nothing but that Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." Hence, on the 8th of June, the army entered Milan.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA. [From Le Nord, June 8.]--The battle of Magenta has decided many questions and put an end to many uncertainties. This victory has burst on Europe like a clap of thunder. A great engagement was expected, but it was believed that we should see it advance in the distance, and, as it were, executed before our eyes. In the opinion of the Emperor Napoleon, this brilliant affair was, without doubt, a triumph for the French arms, and a disaster for the Austrian generals. It was a surprise and a disaster. When General Gyalui believed that the main body of the allied forces were massed in the south, between Alessandria and the Apennines, all the Franco-Sardinian corps, by one of the finest movements recorded in military history, rapidly advanced from the right flank to the extremity of the left. It was only at the last moment that the Austrians perceived this change of position, and their precipitate retreat showed that they understood the imminence of the danger which menaced them.

Very little was wanting to prevent General Gyalui from getting out of the Lombellina at all. General Niel, whom he supposed to be occupied in the direction of the lake, suddenly threw himself on Novara, and the French army crossed the Ticino without meeting much resistance.

Then General Hess, sent in all haste by the Emperor Francis Joseph to take the command of the Austrian army, threw all the forces he had under his hand--150,000 men were spoken of--on the allied columns, which debouched by narrow passes towards the road which leads from Buffalora to Milan. The shock was terrible, and the combat most sanguinary. The result stated by telegraph is deplorable for humanity, but glorious for the French arms. A strange thing it is, that it is General de McMahon, whom the Austrians thought near the ridges of the Apennines, who must have decided the victory by carrying the village of Magenta on the flank of the enemy. The Emperor Francis Joseph, who whilst his line army was being crushed and routed on the banks of the Ticino was engaged in organizing the reinforcements which arrived from Vienna, must now occupy himself in collecting the bleeding and scattered remnant of one of the most formidable armies which ever took the soil of Upper Italy.

The London Times' correspondent at Vienna says that the official Austrian bulletin of the battle of Magenta had produced an indescribable effect in that capital. For the moment, says the correspondent, the public appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that General McMahon ever received such a wound, and many are so much grieved that Count Gyalui appears to be.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the latest accounts from Italy state that both the allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The great honors conferred on Gen. McMahon, now a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, prove how great were the services he must have rendered, and how terrible the danger from which he rescued the Imperial Guard. If it be true that the Emperor was actually in the midst of the Guard when almost surrounded by the Austrians, the firmness of the words attributed to the Emperor--namely, that General McMahon had saved the army--will be fully and deeply felt."

MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY, Augusta Co., Va. The commencement of this Academy will be held on the first Monday in September next, and close the 23th of June, 1860. The School is designed to be preparatory to the University of Virginia. All the teachers are graduates of that institution.

TENNESSEE. Board and tuition, including every thing, \$200.
For particulars, see catalogues.
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Affairs in Great Britain--The Ministry.

The debate in the House of Commons on the motion of non-confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, after continuing two nights with great spirit, was resumed with a concentrated vigor on the night of the 11th inst., when, according to a summary in the European Times, Mr. Milner Gibson made a slashing attack on the whole policy of the Government. He said: "As to the foreign policy of the country, while he would not charge the Government with openly espousing either side he averred that it had Austrian sympathies. Lord Derby had in his place in Parliament insinuated that France, in her late proceedings, entertained ambitious views. Was this consistent with that perfect neutrality he had so loudly professed?"

Considering the French alliance as essential to the interests of the country, he asked if the alarm excited and the preparations now going on in the country were not prejudicial to that alliance. He protested against the imaginary perils conjured up and the unfavorable construction put upon the acts of the French Government. He did not believe that much that was satisfactory would be learned from the papers which the Government had promised to produce to Parliament. He protested against the allegations made against the supporters of Lord J. Russell's resolution, that it had been the cause of the present war by weakening the hands of the government.

He believed the war to have been inevitable after the declarations of the Paris Conference, in respect of the State of Italy. Believing that the cause of reform was safer in other hands than those of the present Government, he gave his cordial support to the amendment."

Mr. Lindsey, the great shipowner, followed. He maintained that the Liberal party would get better masters from the man in power than from those likely to succeed them. Mr. Herbert was very bitter with Ministers, and compared them to general dealers, who kept a shop for the supply of any article wanted. Other speakers followed, including Mr. Bentinck and Captain Vernon, who spoke in favor of the Government. Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. W. A. Leatham, and Sir G. C. Lewis, who opposed it. Sir John Pakington made a vigorous defence on behalf of his friends, and alluded in gratulatory terms to the efficiency with which the navy was managed. Lord John Russell was the next speaker.

He made a furious onslaught on the Cabinet, traced its whole policy, which he showed to be a failure, and dwelt upon the rupture of the French alliance which he viewed as a great national calamity. The Solicitor-General replied. The House then divided--majority against Government 13.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the House divided, when there appeared for the amendment (expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry) 323
Against it 310

Majority against Government 13
Mr. Gladstone and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay voted with the Government. Only sixteen members out of the six hundred and fifty-four were absent.

Fifty Men Driven by Two Women.
Mr. Mead, who owns a dam and mill at the forks of Black River, is now absent from home, and had left in charge his wife and an adopted daughter. The day after the logging firm of Whitcomb, Morse and Morgan, about fifty in number, came down and found some logs in Mead's dam with the mark of their company upon them; whereupon they set to work with axes to cut the dam away. Mrs. Mead, hearing of the row, hastened out, followed by Ellen, each with a rifle, one loaded with heavy buck shot and the other with balls, and taking a favorable position, they cocked their pieces, pointed them at the men, and told them to strike another blow, or some of them would be dead men! The choppers innocently left Mrs. Mead then agreed to compensate them for all the logs that might be in the dam belonging to them.

Subsequently, the drivers seized a young man in the employ of Mr. Mead, whom they charged with stealing some provisions belonging to the drivers. Ellen again sallied out, rifle in hand, and told them not to hurt a hair of his head, and they didn't! They left the place, and the men very suddenly discovered that they had into a bad row of stamps, and Mrs. Mead and daughter were left masters of the field. Here's woman's grit for you--fifty men driven by two women! Can revolutionary history show a more brilliant exploit?--Jackson Co. (Ill.) Banner.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.
A most shameful betrayal of confidence took place last Sunday night, about eight miles from this city. A man by the name of Taylor, a member of the church, had sold out all his effects, with the intention of returning with his family to Texas. He had \$2,000, which he buried for safe keeping, intending to start away on the steamer of the 20th instant. At his house was a preacher, named Cook, who was penniless, and whom Taylor, sympathizing with his situation, had promised to pay his passage to the Atlantic side. In addition to evincing this kind feeling to Cook, so great a confidence had he in him that he showed the preacher where he had his money hid--Last Sunday, Taylor and his wife started for church, Cook remaining behind, under the plea of sickness. During their absence Cook dug up the \$2,000 and started for parts unknown. When Taylor returned home he discovered his loss, and found himself penniless in the world, and the man in whom he had placed so much confidence was a robber of his little wealth. The last seen of Cook was on the Calaveras river, when he was making quick time on foot.--Stockton (Cal.) Argus.

A STATION-HOUSE MISTAKE FOR A HOTEL.
Last evening a man full six feet high, direct from the interior, entered the 17th ward station-house, and with an air of considerable self-complaisance walked up to the desk and said he wanted to register his name. The large book was handed him, and he wrote the name Lyman Cook. Turning to the doorkeeper he asked for lodgings, and throwing his satchel at one of the sergeants, said, "Take my baggage."

Sergeant Brovost told the doorkeeper that as the stranger seemed to be a respectable man, he should have a room to himself. The doorkeeper took him below and opened a cell, which he informed him he could occupy. The stranger's eyes grew wide and wild at the prospect.

"Quer hotel this," said he; "bed-rooms in the cellar?"

"Neither quer," replied the doorkeeper. "